

ABERNATHY LADS JOLT "UNCLE JOE"

Tell the Speaker About Indian Ponies and Things.

MAKE VISIT ON HOUSE FLOOR

Gen. Keifer and Congressman Kellher, Chaplain Oklahoma Youngsters at the Capitol-Speaker Tells Them that They Are Part Owners in National Capital.

Those spunky little Abernathy kids, Louis and Temple, aged nine and six, who are riding their ponies all the way from Oklahoma to New York, and are now in Washington, threw a few jolts into "Uncle Joe" Cannon at the Capitol yesterday. They received unusual honors, being accorded the privilege of the floor of the House.

Representative Macon, the Arkansas kicker, was just making a point of order against an item in the sundry civil appropriation bill when the kids stroled upon the floor.

They wore their sombrero and long cowboy pants tucked into their boots, and the six-year-old had upon the top of his hat a deputy United States marshal badge. They were the breeziest things to have struck Capitol Hill since Cooxey's army made its historic raid on Congress. The Congressmen gasped and looked around them.

Mr. Macon forgot to make the point of order, and Col. "Jim" Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, seized the opportunity, while the objectors were examining spurs and things, to take up some items in the bill over which he had expected trouble. In twenty minutes he succeeded in passing fifteen pages of the bill twice as much as an average day's work.

"It might be a good thing to hire those kids and keep 'em around," remarked Representative Bill Sulzer.

Admire Dress Suit.
The Abernathy youngsters were riding around town yesterday, when they saw a benevolent-looking old gentleman with bushy white whiskers and wearing a full dress evening suit, on the seat by them.

"That dress suit is the finest I ever saw," said the little cowboy from the Western plains. Then Gen. Keifer, of Ohio, for it was, indeed, he—who also wears a dress suit in the daytime—became interested in the boys.

Representative John A. Kellher, of Boston, hopped aboard the car. "Let's take 'em down to the Capitol and see Uncle Joe," suggested Gen. Keifer.

So Keifer and Kellher steered the kids down to the Speaker's room. Uncle Joe had read about 'em, but he hadn't seen 'em. He asked a million questions.

The little fellow wanted to be on the move. He kept tugging at his nine-year-old brother's sleeve and asking him to "hit the trail." But the elder was impressed with Uncle Joe's smile, and clear. He answered all the questions promptly, and made a great hit.

"How do you like Washington?" asked the Speaker.

"Bully," said the boys, who used to know President Roosevelt, and had some White House slang.

"Well, my lads," said the Speaker, "this city belongs to 90,000 people. You own just as much of it as Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller."

Would Like the Monument.
The baby dressed marvelously important. He gazed longingly out of the window, as much as to say that if he could have his share he would take the Washington Monument.

"How much do you ride?" asked the Speaker.

"Oh, forty to fifty miles a day," answered the Wolf Catcher's son.

"You kids! You mean a week," said the Speaker. The Abernathys looked bored.

"Naw," they said, "day. We make fifty miles a day easy."

"But the army test," mused Uncle Joe, "that's ninety miles in three days. I thought that was pretty severe test in horseback riding, for grown men, too."

"Don't know anything about the army," answered the elder boy. "We have Mexican and Spanish ponies, regular Indian ponies."

"Well, well, well, well!" said Uncle Joe. "You're a fine pair of kids. General, take 'em in and give 'em the privileges of the floor," and the youngsters trotted out to enjoy the privilege which is given only to the Cabinet, and governors, and things like that.

Federal Building for Frederick.
Representative Pearce, of Maryland, yesterday introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a Federal building at Frederick, Md.

FRENCH METHOD OF DEVELOPING THE BUST

Mme. DuBarrie Explains How the Bust May Be Developed 2 to 8 Inches in Thirty Days.

"I am explaining for the first time to the ladies of America," says Mme. DuBarrie, "the French method of developing the bust. It is much more effective, the results appear much more quickly, the breasts become more firm, plump, and symmetrical, the method is more simple, the effects more lasting, and alto-

gether beyond comparison with the results produced here.

"You know the French people have the development of the bust and form down to a fine point.

"By this French method the breasts may be developed from two to eight inches in thirty days. This applies to women of almost any age, from young girls to elderly matrons. Neither the bust is absolutely not developed at all or has grown weak and flabby and hangs, no matter from what cause.

"It is beauty of form that attracts much more than the features. You will always find it so with both sexes.

"I will be only too glad to tell any woman who is interested what this simple French method is if she will include a 2-cent stamp to pay for the postage. I will send an illustrated booklet in a plain sealed wrapper that will explain it all."

We suggest to our lady readers that they write to Mme. DuBarrie for particulars of this remarkable French method, include 2 cents in stamps for the illustrated booklet and address it to Mme. DuBarrie, Suite 100, Quinlan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Another evil of the drumming system which extends to all of the railroads coming into Hot Springs. These drummers pick up incoming visitors, recommend some quack doctor and some vile boarding place, and very often help to fleece the victim of what money he has.

Half of the business of the Hot Springs Police Court is taken up with the prosecution of these drummers.

So bad have conditions become that there is growing a strong public demand for a betterment, and the Department of the Interior is in hopes that this public opinion will make itself felt in

OBSCURE POETRY.

I read through the works of a poet, in search of a Beautiful Thought, and, reaching the end, said: "I know it is nothing but beautiful rot! Such rubbish as this makes me dizzy," I said, as my forehead I fanned; "life's short, and I'm always too busy to read stuff I can't understand." If I had a niece who was able to write up a long string of verse, I'd say to her: "Sarah Ann Mabel Je-nima Samantha Fitzurse, this poetry graft is a daisy for folks of their intellects shorn, for people too ding-busted lazy to get out and cultivate corn; and if you must think it and write it, for journal or big magazine, oh, write down your verses, dad blight it, so readers will know what you mean! We're loaded with labors and duties, and we haven't time, any day, to dig up a bard's Hidden Beauties—that manner of toil doesn't pay. The poet whose effort is mainly to mask all his thoughts is a bore, so write out your poetry plainly, if you'd slide on my new cellar door." WALT MASON.

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HOT SPRINGS BLOT ON NATION'S MAP

Continued from Page One.

them through the Louisiana purchase there is no doubt that the springs had been resorted to often by the pioneers. Soon after the government acquired the springs and set aside a tract as a government reserve, people from all over the country who had heard of the curative properties of the water traveled there to be cured. There grew up a village of squatters, who had no real legal claim to their holdings, but who held them by "shotgun rule."

By a Congressional act of 1872 a commission was appointed to investigate these squatters. The commission, however, marked off the city in town lots, appraised their value, and allowed the squatters an option to purchase within nine months. Most of them did pay, then, nominal sums to the government, with the result that the government retained about one-eighth of the lots only. The other seven-eighths went into the hands of private individuals or corporations.

Jurisdiction Is Divided.
The result is that to-day in Hot Springs jurisdiction is divided between the State of Arkansas and the Federal government.

The springs themselves are on the government reservation. The city, at the edge of this reservation, is governed by municipal officers.

Hot Springs, the city, is probably the most wide-open town in the United States. Every form of gambling is carried on there openly, and from every State in the Union people who there to be treated for disease and death of their money. The saloons are practically never closed; the "social evil" is rampant, while fakery, drummers for quack doctors, runners for the gambling houses and dice peddlers of all description, and itinerants are to be found in their streets.

Mr. Ucker points out some of the absurdities that are allowed to turn this resort from a place of beneficence to a haunt of vice. People who go there to use the waters should be absolutely free from the evil effects of alcoholic liquor, and yet it is in evidence on every hand, furnished free in many of the gambling clubs, so that people who go there for treatment are often tempted and fall.

Seduced by liquor, they lose their money, their health, everything, and daily there are applications to the municipality or to the superintendent of the government reservation for relief to enable men who have become destitute to get back to their homes.

There is little or no effective regulation of the bathhouses. There is a free bathhouse provided by the government, where as many as 850 people have been bathed in one day, and there is the reservation for the Army and Navy Hospital. Outside of these, the bathhouses are run by private individuals. There is no lack of water, but in recent years the government has been forced to draw water from the various springs are collected. It has been found that some of the springs have a greater degree of radio activity than others, and this combination makes the water all of equal strength, and from these reservoirs it is pumped to the various bathhouses.

The government charges \$50 a tub a year, and the proprietors of the bathhouses, net, it is stated, on an average \$300 per tub. And these bathhouse proprietors on the government reservation occupy land worth about \$1,000,000 without paying a cent of ground rent for the privilege. It is the government which has to bear all the expense of maintaining and protecting the springs.

Want Commission Form.
A movement is on foot in Arkansas to try to induce the legislature to cede back to the government the original tract of land the four sections surrounding the springs, in the hope that through Congressional action a commission form of government similar to that of the District of Columbia might be inaugurated. It is recognized that only in some such way can the evils that make Hot Springs notorious be eradicated.

The sentiment in Hot Springs is expressed by Charles Jacobson, Democratic member of the State senate from that political district. He says:

"It would be a fine thing for Hot Springs if we could have the commission form of government. The citizens would be much more interested in the government when compared to the good that would result; good, not only to the city of Hot Springs, but to the entire State of Arkansas. Hot Springs would double its visiting population in two years, and the business increase engendered thereby cannot be estimated, for the city would be the ward of the United States and the object of its solicitude. The people of Hot Springs and Garland County would have to make some sacrifices, but they could well afford to do so."

The evils that assail Hot Springs, as it is at present conducted, are of such number and variety as to fill a book. The Arkansas regulations in regard to licensing physicians are very lax, each county having a board authorized to permit men to practice. Mr. Ucker, during his investigation of conditions down there, discovered among the medical practitioners a horsehoer and a peddler, the latter having turned to practice after he failed to make good selling wares on the street corners.

Not only that, but even if a patient has a competent physician, there is often no assurance that he will be given the baths as have been ordered, or at the temperature that has been prescribed. These matters are left to the discretion of the colored bath attendants, who are very largely influenced in the care of their patients by the size of the tips they receive.

Another evil of the drumming system which extends to all of the railroads coming into Hot Springs. These drummers pick up incoming visitors, recommend some quack doctor and some vile boarding place, and very often help to fleece the victim of what money he has.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(JUNE 3, 1910.)

SENATE.

At 10 o'clock last night, after an all-day session extending far into the evening, the Senate passed the railroad bill by a vote of 32 to 12. The 12 votes against it were all Democrats. The bill has been radically amended, practically made over, since it was first taken up in the Senate about three months ago.

Speaking by the Senate leaders, Republicans, Republican insurgents, and Democrats, and frequent roll calls followed the passage. Last night the final disposition of the bill was witnessed by large gallery crowds.

The Senate adjourned at 10:15 p. m. until 12 o'clock noon Monday.

HOUSE.

A good deal of progress was made on the sundry civil bill yesterday. The indications are that the measure will be passed to-day, after having been under consideration for three weeks.

A point of order made by Representative Douglas, of Ohio, against the item appropriating funds to authorize the Bureau of Standards to make tests of structural material was overruled.

An amendment, offered by Representative Mann, of Illinois, appropriating \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make tests with a view to securing substitutes for wood pulp was adopted.

The House adjourned at 4:45 p. m. until to-day at noon.

Congress to an extent that some steps will be taken looking for an entire reorganization of the local government there.

At the present time, the bath house in which indigent persons are bathed cannot accommodate the demands made thereon, and Congress will be asked to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to enable the Secretary of the Interior to construct a new free bath house on the reservation, in which adequate provision can be made for the bathing of the vast number of people who come to Hot Springs for relief through the medium of the health-giving waters of the springs, and who are not able to pay for baths at the other bath houses.

CONFEE WITH GOMPERS.
House Democrats Discuss Legislation with Federation Chief.

Forty House Democrats had a long conference at the Arlington Hotel Thursday night with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers went over with them the position of organized labor with respect to legislation now pending before Congress, and impressed upon the representatives that the demands are not as radical as, in the words of Mr. Gompers, "a hostile press" led the country to believe.

Among the Democratic representatives who were called in by Mr. Gompers were Champ Clark, the minority leader.

Mr. Gompers presented a lengthy argument, dealing especially with the desires of labor for injunction legislation and amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act. The Congressmen understood that Mr. Gompers did not expect the enactment of the anti-injunction bill at the present session of Congress.

News that the conference had been held did not become generally known until yesterday afternoon.

MISS BOARDMAN HEARD.
Red Cross Worker Wants Department of National Resources.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, as well known in Washington society circles as in the Red Cross Society, of which she is a director, was one of the principal witnesses yesterday before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill creating a bureau of public health was under consideration.

Miss Boardman favored the creation of a department of national resources, to take in the Department of Agriculture and include also a bureau of public health as its most important part.

She said she was a member of the committee of one hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and that she had suggested this in a subcommittee. She said, however, that she realized that her plan was not practicable at this time, and for that reason she favored the creation of a department of public health, but was opposed to making a new Cabinet officer.

She thought there should be a child bureau in the new department.

For Chesapeake Bay Canal.
Representative Pearce, of Maryland, introduced in the House yesterday a bill similar to the bill introduced in the Senate on May 23 by Senator Gallinger, providing for a survey for a canal, by the shortest route, to connect Washington, the Potomac, with Baltimore, on Chesapeake Bay.

FOUND GUILTY OF OUTRAGES.
Prussian Officer Sentenced to Jail for Torturing Recruits.

A court-martial sitting at Glogau, in Prussian Silesia, has sentenced a non-commissioned officer, Franz Libowska, to two years' imprisonment and degradation for perpetrating 220 acts of cruelty on members of the Fifth Battalion of Sappers.

The evidence showed that Libowska hit a recruit he drew fifty times in succession and then struck his victim in the face with the flat of his sword. Libowska also maltreated the same recruit by kicking his head with heavy knee boots.

Another recruit received thirty blows in succession on the head and face, and Libowska dug his nails so deeply into the unhappy soldier's cheek that blood was drawn. Many recruits and young soldiers had to submit to having their hair pulled out of their heads.

One of Libowska's habits was to throw bags of cartridges, swords, and similar missiles at the men's heads while they were cleaning the barracks. He once compelled his men when drilling to hit one another on the head while he looked on and enjoyed the combat. After a hard day's drill he would compel the men to get up at night and sing to him. Those who refused to sing were severely beaten and systematically ill treated on the following days.

In many cases Libowska forced his men to lend him money, which he never repaid.

BEVERIDGE LOST OUT

Tried to Get Right of Way for Statehood Bill.

SENATORS HAVE SHARP TILT

Friends of the Conservation Measure Strive to Induce Indiana Senator to Withdraw Motion, but It Requires a Vote to Put the Question Over Until Monday.

Just before the Senate adjourned last night, after having disposed of the railway bill, there was a sharp tilt between the friends and opponents of the Statehood bill.

Senator Beveridge, chairman of the Committee on Territories, in charge of the Statehood bill, was on his feet demanding recognition before the roll call had been finally revised on the railway bill.

As soon as he could command recognition, the Senator from Indiana moved to make the Statehood bill the unfinished business of the Senate. It was manifest to people in the galleries that some of the colleagues of the Senator from Indiana were laboring with him to induce him to forego some legislative plans he had in mind.

Senator Aldrich was on one side of the Senator from Indiana, gestulating and apparently trying to restrain him, while Senator Clapp, from the insurgent camp, was stroking the Senator from Indiana in a reassuring way. The other side it was evident to those who witnessed the struggle that Mr. Beveridge could not be restrained.

When he submitted the motion on statehood, Senator Aldrich asked him to withhold it and permit another administration measure, the conservation bill, to have the legislative right of way. But Mr. Beveridge would not yield. Then Senator Bailey took part in the fray, backed up by a strong Democratic support in favor of the statehood bill.

Senator Bailey Warns.
Senator Aldrich sought to put a stop to the business by moving an adjournment, but after Senator Bailey had warned the Senator from Rhode Island that he would gain nothing by adjourning the Senate, Mr. Aldrich did not press his motion.

Later, however, Senator Keane, of New Jersey, renewed the motion, and a roll call showed Mr. Beveridge defeated by the ayes, 32 to 12. The defeat will probably be renewed on Monday to determine whether the conservation bill or the statehood bill shall be the next order of business before the Senate.

CHILD SEEKS DIVORCE.
Juvenile Wife Wants Separation from Husband, Aged Thirty-two.

Memphis, June 3.—Sue for divorce has been entered by Nellie M. Johnson-Lamar, who has had her tenth birthday since her sensational marriage to New-lan L. Lamar, thirty-two years old, July 15 last, her attorney declaring the wedding was brought about through duress on Lamar's part; that he enticed her away from her parents and married her when she was at an age too tender to know her own mind and inclinations.

Probably a more sensational wedding never stirred Memphis when the facts became known in New South Memphis following the night of July 15 of last year. Lamar had to flee for his life, a mob having formed, it was alleged, to violently drive him from the community.

According to statements of persons concerned, Lamar, a barber by trade, secured a marriage license, and driving to Rev. E. R. Overby's residence, took him to his bride-to-be.

Attired in a long dress, to hide her youth from the minister, the girl emerged from her father's house on the Horn Lake road. It was after dark, and the house was lit by match light. Lamar had explained that the girl looked young, but was older than she appeared.

Suspecting little of the girl's real age, the minister performed the ceremony and departed.

ENGLISH GETS CHILE ORDER
Defeat Americans in Securing Railroad Contract.

Price Is \$21,250,000—Two Thousand Men to Be Employed in Construction.

London, June 3.—Much jubilation marks the announcement in the English press that "despite strong American competition, Messrs. Griffiths & Co., of London, have secured the contract for the southern section of the new longitudinal railway in Chile." The contract price is \$21,250,000, and the work will take four years to complete.

The length of the line to be constructed is 400 miles, through very mountainous territory. It will run from Cabillo to Toledo, a little south of Copiapo. The line will connect no fewer than seven transversal railways, and in due course will form a section of the Pan-American Railway.

The extent of the work may be realized from the following figures:
Earthwork to be moved, 40,000,000 tons.
Weight of rails to be laid down, 35,360 tons.
Number of ties, 1,000,000.
Length of tunnel to be constructed, 5.13 miles.
Length of bridges, 3 miles.
Number of locomotives to be built, forty.
Number of wagons, 30.
Number of passenger carriages, fifty.
About 2,000 men will be required for the work, and it is probable that some of the labor will have to be imported from the railway has been constructed. Messrs. Griffiths & Co. will lease it from the Chilean government for thirty-six years.

OLDEST OFFICE BOY DEAD.
Samuel Brackett, 91, Was with One Firm Seventy-five Years.

Trenton, N. J., June 3.—Samuel Brackett, known as "the oldest office boy in the world," is dead at the age of ninety-one years. He worked seventy-five years with the same firm.

When Clarke Fisher, founder of the Fisher Anvil Works, was teaching Sunday school in Portland, Me., in 1833, he noticed that one of the pupils was a bright, attentive boy—that was Samuel Brackett. Fisher put Brackett to work in his anvil works as office boy, and took the lad with him when the works were moved to Trenton. Though Brackett advanced rapidly, and held many positions of trust with the firm, he was always known as "the office boy."

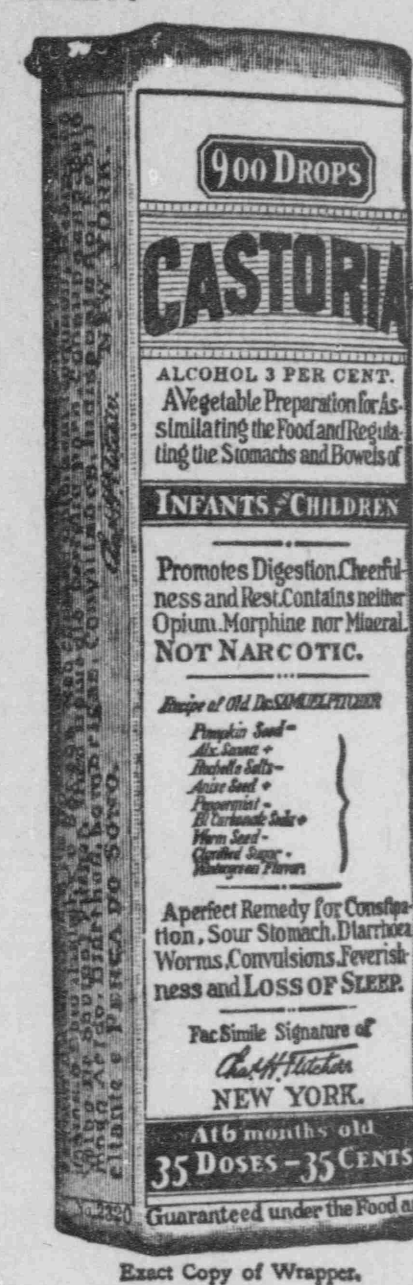
When Brackett was retired several years ago on a pension he was asked to give his idea of how to succeed. He said: "Strict attention to business is the secret of success," and said that was why he did not want any fun made over his birthday anniversary, fearing it would take big mind from his office duties.

Largest Morning Circulation.

A New Baby.

A New Baby! What magic, what mystery, what charm these words have for us. Yet, how infinitely more they mean to the mother. A new life; short, to be sure, but full of possibilities. Some one must be patient, hopeful, watchful, proud and never discouraged. That "some one" is the mother. She has heard her baby's first cry, and whether it be her first or tenth, the feeling is the same. Her feeble arms are out-stretched; those arms that will never desert it as long as the mother shall live. And that hand which supports the head of the new-born babe, the mother's hand, supports the civilization of the world.

Is it any wonder, we ask you, mothers, that with all these responsibilities resting upon your all too weak shoulders, we urge upon you the necessity of selecting the babe's medicine with utmost care: the necessity of protecting your babe from worthless, unknown and narcotic drugs as you would protect it from the fire?



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SHIRTWAIST GIRLS

USE EGGS IN RIOT

New York Police Given Live Time Near Factory.

New York, June 3.—Ten policemen on foot and several mounted men are on duty to-day to guard the shirtwaist factory of Greenberg, Weiner & Co., at 117 Wooster street, to prevent another threatened attack on the girl strike breakers and a possible recurrence of an egg bombardment and assault on the workers that resulted in a riot last night.

After the reserves had arrested a number of the strikers for throwing eggs at the strike breakers and also at the police, threats were made to renew the attack to-day in an effort to prevent the girls from going to work.

The clash between the strikers, their pickets, and the girls working in the factory was replete with excitement and fierce fighting while it lasted, several of the strike-breakers having their hats and garments torn. Five hundred men and women spectators sympathized with the strikers and encouraged them in the assault. They aided several of the pickets to escape when the police tried to get them to work.

It was just before closing time that a member of the firm of Greenberg, Weiner & Co. telephoned to the MacDougal street station for aid. Acting Capt. Robinson and several men arrived at the factory just as the new operatives were filing out.

BITTEN BY PRIZE DOG.
Actor John Sladin to Have Pet's Brain Examined.

New York, June 3.—Believed to be suffering from blood poisoning from the bite of his prize French bull terrier and fearing that his right hand may have to be amputated, Mr. John Sladin, a composer and leading actor in "The Skylark," determined to-day to kill the dog after the animal had bitten Mr. Sladin's mother-in-law and a neighbor's boy. The board of health of Elmhurst, L. I., where Mr. Sladin lives, have an advanced opinion of the dog's brain made to determine whether the animal had rabies.

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Largest Morning Circulation.

KNITS SOCKS AT ELITE PARTY.

Ultra Smart Ladies Stood Up While Queen Mary Worked.

London, June 3.—As has been recorded already, neither the new King nor Queen is credited with any liking for what is called the smart set. It is now recalled that last autumn Queen Mary was staying at a house party in the country which included three or four of the ultra smart set, whose conversation at dinner was also ultra smart. The princess, as she then was, participated very little in it. Afterward, when the ladies were in the drawing-room, the princess opened a workbag, drew from it a woolen sock and, taking her stand on the hearthrug, proceeded to knit.

For over an hour she remained stock still, absorbed in her work, and while she stood the ultra smart ladies, whose usual form would be liquors and cigarettes, had to stand, too, until they were absolutely tired. The Queen, who resembles her great-grandmother, Queen Charlotte, so closely in appearance, has also, curiously enough, inherited the taste of that rather domineering and managing lady for standing for a long time after dinner.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET PINCHED
Increasing Burden of Armaments Troubles Ministry.

Vienna